

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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## Sticking to National Guard

SECRETARY GARRISON'S announcement that in the scheme of preparedness the administration advocates the National Guard of the country is to have an important part and that its potential usefulness against a foreign foe is to be increased, rather than diminished, is good news. National Guard organizations, officers and men, are to be taken into the proposed continental army, if they so desire, and for those that remain outside Federal appropriations are to be doubled. This is sound sense for more than one reason. In the first place, it provides a nucleus for the new army, and, in the second place, it casts an anchor to windward. If continental army enlistments are not up to expectations, the country may turn again to the National Guard. It is very likely to do that exact thing.

The new version seems to be, beware of Greeks refusing gifts.

## Go Out and Vote

TODAY'S election in Richmond will show rather conclusively whether that revived interest in public affairs and that new conception and appreciation of the duty of the individual voter, on which we Richmonders lately have been wont to plume ourselves, have actual existence or are the mere figments of a dream.

Unless the responsible elements of this community are willing to concern themselves with politics and with the right settlement of political issues, there is small reason to hope that our municipal government will be better.

It is the duty of good citizens to express their political convictions at the polls. When they are too indifferent, or careless, or busy, or cynical to cast a ballot, they have no right to criticize or lament. The suffrage is not a mere privilege, to be used or neglected at will, but a responsibility, that the right-thinking man should not evade.

Go out to-day and vote!

If Villa wants to be recognized, all he has to do is to come up to the United States line and try to come across.

## Attacks on Brand Whitlock

It seems unlikely that the German government will yield to popular clamor and demand the recall by the United States of Brand Whitlock, its minister at Brussels. If Germany should make such a demand, however ill-founded it may be, this country would have to yield, for it is one of the laws of diplomatic intercourse that a diplomat must be acceptable to the government to which he is accredited, and German power extends over Brussels and practically all Belgium.

But a demand of this character would be a mistake. Mr. Whitlock's offending lies in the charge he made to save Edith Cavell from the death to which she was condemned by German authorities and in the report on this subject he made to his official superiors. Those efforts and that report have won for this able and high-minded American the admiration of the world, and it at the same time they have excited German reproach. He has no reason for complaint. Germany, if it desires to do so, may force his recall, but it would rue the day it took this action.

Today's the day in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. And, as Richard III. said, "but where to-morrow?"

## Memorial to an Unoccupied Grave

THE man or woman who is interested in the unusual will find it in an incident of news from Missouri. Since 1845 there was an unoccupied grave at Marthasville, in that State. In this grave had lain the body of Daniel Boone, whose history is familiar to every boy and girl in the country. In the year mentioned Boone's native State removed his body and that of his wife to Kentucky.

For seventy years, two generations, the "acre" from which the body of the pioneer was taken remained undisturbed. Who suggested marking the place is not known, but the suggestion was carried out finally, and the other day the people of Marthasville and vicinity assembled on the unoccupied ground and placed there a memorial, a boulder cut from the Ozark Mountains. The American people are slow in placing memorials at graves that contain their eminent men, but so to mark a vacant grave is even more unusual.

Poor fruit crops are reported in Scotland. A shortage of any crop in that country will not disturb conditions. You can't starve a Scotchman.

## The G. O. P. in Indiana

INDIANA is always to be considered in a presidential year. Owing to certain local disaffections among Democrats in that Commonwealth, which, by the by, are rapidly fading away, the Republican leaders conceived the idea that it was a good time for the party to get busy. For the last six

months Republicans have been holding love feasts and passing bouquets.

Every effort has been made to show that the party is one grand harmony. They even cuddled the idea that the Progressives of the State would return to the fold. The wish is father to the thought. While a few Progressives have intimated that a reunion might be effected, the rank and file of the Moores are said to be in a state of mind quite to the contrary. It was thought by Republican leaders that with Mr. Fairbanks as a presidential possibility, he would attract a Moose following. To this end there have been Fairbanks meetings wherever a schoolhouse or public hall could be obtained.

The Democrats, their own differences having been adjusted, are getting in line, and when Indiana Democrats do that it means anxiety to the opposition. The realignment of the Democrats has attracted the attention of the Progressives, who, it is said, have more to hope for from some sort of coalition with Democrats on local candidates than they could expect from the Republicans. The impression seems to be that the Republicans have shown their hand a bit too early.

Now that Mr. Taft has stated positively that he will not be a candidate, Chairman Hill can go ahead making out his list of possibilities. Up to date he has put down ten.

## Returning to Sanity

ONE of the most cheering indications of Britain's returning sanity is its capacity to laugh at the censorship's follies. On this subject public sentiment has passed through several phases, ranging from sullen resentment to passionate indignation. Now that press and people have begun to view the censorship humorously, it is hardly too much to expect that some of its more violent idiocies will be abated.

Abuses that were ages old have endured direct attack and survived revolution, only to succumb to ridicule in the end. It is hard to maintain an institution, however bad, when its absurdities begin to outweigh its oppression.

A recent debate in Parliament illuminates the new British viewpoint. A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing a special article from the front, and desirous of illustrating and enlivening some of his conclusions, had used the following lines from Kipling's "Recessional":

The tumult and the shouting dies,  
The captains and the Kings depart.

When this appeared in the Daily News, the highly intelligent censor had cut out what he had regarded as a dangerous allusion to monarchy, so that the lines read:

The tumult and the shouting dies,  
The captains and the Kings depart.

In the debate in the House of Commons, even the defenders of the government could find no adequate explanation of this incident. The spokesman of the Cabinet could only venture the suggestion that the gentleman who cut out the three words, "and the Kings," felt that it would be wrong to say, as no Kings were present, that any of them departed.

It is true that some exasperation lingered, for one indignant member demanded to know "if the country was still paying for the services of this idiot?" but the general tendency was to laugh.

Laughter is the best treatment, for not only is it likely to eliminate some of the worst features of the censorship, but it helps the whole situation. There have been evidences that the British nation was suffering from strain and likely to become hysterical. It has talked too much and done too little since this great war began. If it can regard the censorship with laugh, it can meet disaster with a smile and turn with a stout heart to the larger duty of transforming disaster into victory.

A great task awaits Britain, for she must bear an increasing part of the future burdens of the conflict. Despite constant agitation and constant criticisms of the government, which is the way of a democracy, there are evidences of a healthier patriotism and of a saner willingness to sacrifice. Inspired by Lloyd George, labor has stifled its resentments and consented to forbear insistence on its privileges. The country is beginning to understand that it has only begun to fight. If it can laugh while it fights, the better for it—and the worse for its enemies.

A Republican postmaster in Indiana has resigned because a Democrat wanted the job. This is so unusual that it arouses a suspicion that there is some other reason.

## Japan's Interest in China

TO quote Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," "Here's a state of things!" Japan is viewing China with grave anxiety. The Tokyo government is said to have warned China against returning to monarchy. With this news came the report that Japan had requested the United States and the entente powers to join her in the suggestion. This government has declined.

Rather strange, as many will think, that one monarchy should advise a country that has only recently attempted to establish a republican form of government, after centuries of monarchical existence, to remain a republic. To any one familiar with Japan's methods of diplomacy, the suggestion is not to be wondered at. Japan realizes that her opposition to a return to the monarchy will really help the monarchist contingent in China, for the reason that any suggestion made by Japan will be regarded as inimical to the best interests of the present form of government in China.

In other words, Japan hopes to bring about what she wants by supporting what she asserts she doesn't want. Monarchy in China would be to the interest of Japan. It is the opinion of many that China won't have far to go to return to monarchy.

No man would have touched a hair of Edith Cavell's gray head if Stonewall Jackson had been there. Boston Transcript. Correct. And if Stonewall Jackson had been in Belgium when the war began, it is more than likely Von Bissing would not have been there, for a reason that is obvious.

Now the report is that the invitations to the national wedding will be by telephone. Central will not find many wires busy. Everybody will be listening for a call.

If at 5 o'clock to-day in Richmond you have not made up your mind how to vote, you will have just eleven minutes to decide. But long before that the shouting vote will be in.

A French astronomer predicts twenty-six hard winters for Europe. What's the matter with the springs, summers and autumns?

## SEEN ON THE SIDE

### After Them Hard.

The Suffragette, the Suffragette,  
While old-time politicians fret,  
Assails three States to-day:  
And though she may not win a prize,  
She'll block some politicians' eyes  
Before she goes her way.

This Suffragette, dear Suffragette,  
Has put the bosses in a pet  
That she should want the vote,  
She is no longer theme for jest,  
The bosses all call her a pest—  
In fact, she's got their goat.

Yes, Suffragette, sweet Suffragette,  
On you I plunk down my small bet—  
Some day you're bound to win,  
Now for the vote the women cry,  
But if they begged the moon on high  
Men would at last give in.

### Guide's Ups and Downs.

"This bill is rather slippery in winter, isn't it?" asked Newcomer of the guide of Capitol Square.

"Up to be, but that won't make no diff, the comin' winter. They're goin' to put on a pull-mutter."

"For what?"

"'Tother day when I had a fit an' wuz comin' to I hear 'em say the pullmutter got me up, an' I 'lowed as how if it done that it would git me down as well."

"You mean an escalator, don't you?"

"Never hearn ov one ov them things. Mebbe that's it."

### Johnny Was One.

Grubbs—Hey, Stubbs, let me tell you—  
Stubbs—Oh, I haven't time to listen to any of your troubles.

Grubbs—Why, I only wanted to tell you about little Johnny's latest exploit.

Stubbs—That's what I said.

### The Peewhist Says:

The British censor is a great comfort to us. Until I began to follow his performances I had thought all the world's prize dunces dwelt in this country.

### Shakespeare for Everybody.

For everybody: "But nobody but his fault; but let that pass."—The Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 4.

For the haughty:

"But man, proud man,  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,  
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven  
As make the angels weep."

### Measure for Measure, II. 2.

The latest Ford car attachment is a cuspidor that empties itself every time the horn blows for use in the tobacco-chewing belts of the South and Middle West.—Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.

### Notice to the Richmond Detardes.

The Delectable Society of the Detardes of 1848, composed of men who have done things in going to have a dinner in New York City. The society has a constitution and a great seal. The seal represents a boy gazing at the comet of 1848 through a glass of claret of the vintage of 1848. There are twelve of the Detardes, and each one holds an office.

There are Detardes in Richmond who go way back of 1848. Why can't they form a society with a seal that will represent Methusalem wondering if his time will ever come?

### Getting to the Jury.

"Why does Howler, when he is defending an alleged criminal, always make such idiotic arguments?"

That's an ingenious scheme to win sympathy for his client. Howler figures that any juror who listens to one of his speeches will never believe that a man capable of enacting his professional services has sense enough to commit a crime.

### Within Her Ken.

H—I understand Miss Oldgirl is going to contribute to the symposium on "The Lost Arts." What is to be her special subject?

She—I don't know, but if she confines herself to her own experience she will discuss "The Lost Art of Winning a Husband."

### Skaggs Has a Birthday.

Skaggs is all right, but he is too old to break into society ways. He had a birthday last week, and Mrs. Skaggs bought him a shirt that opens in the back and his daughter gave him a bathrobe. He had never had either before. At the party that night Skaggs came down in his bath coat, and the ruffled front of his shirt was turned to sunset. But he had his red necktie where it would show, all right.

### What Saves the Circus.

Colonel Dexter W. Fellows, who has made the maps for the biggest circus, and who piloted the Buffalo Bill Show across the Atlantic and introduced it to Great Britain's crowned heads, says that the automobiles of this country have saved the circus business. In the old days the farmers and other out-of-town people never started to the circus if there was a cloud on the blue expanse—circus for "clear sky." Funny that a farmer will work out in the field in his shirt sleeves and overalls when the sluices are making furrows in the ground, but is afraid of getting wet if he starts to the circus. That used to be the case. But now every farm has its automobile. If the farmer thinks the crops require his attention during the day, he attends to business, and when night comes, if there is a circus within forty miles, the farmer jumps into his car with his family and goes in, even if the showers are digging gullies in the road. "We used to watch the skies," says Colonel Fellows, "when the show struck town, for a downpour meant rotten business. It makes no difference now. I have seen the tents pitched when the water was running down the backs of the crowd. Again I sing, 'Praise and thanks be to the autos!'"

### And Danny Knows.

Folks who don't like the President  
Say he is cold and grim,  
But Danny Child, expert takes,  
Another view of him.

## Chats With Virginia Editors

The most reliable news from the front up to the hour of going to press comes via the American Progress, which says: "The war situation in Europe is changing every day, with no decisive gains for either side."

"Boys in Richmond," says the Newport News Press, "were caught in the act of stealing the horn from an automobile. But is that a crime? The person who steals the noisemakers of automobiles is a public benefactor." Come up when the Legislature meets and have the law changed to suit conditions.

"Possum and sweet-later time is sure with us," says the Blackstone Courier, "and both are plentiful, but this is not an invitation for a visit from our city cousins." That is too unkind for anything.

At least one paper sees merit in the Charlton verdict and the punishment meted out. The Chase City Progress says: "Italy at least has it on us that a prisoner is allowed to serve his

time before being convicted. With us he might never have served it."

The Clifton Forge Review comes manfully to the help of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce in one of its praiseworthy efforts. That paper says: "The suggestion made by W. T. Dabney, of Richmond, to move the Virginia Penitentiary from Richmond to some convenient point in the State outside of a big city is a good one, and we hope that steps will be taken to bring about this change. We have no preference in the matter of location, but believe the penitentiary ought to be at some central point."

"Twelve months from to-day" says the Halifax Gazette, "and the whole State will be just as dry as South Boston is to-day. Just as dry!" There is a good deal of meaning in that if you know just how to get at it.

Former President Taft tells the church now is the time for it to get busy and plan to prevent wars. If the church will bring about some movement to stop the present war, other wars will take care of themselves.—Times-Dispatch. It isn't so much the wars nor this country's preparedness or any of the other various things that have brought utterance from Mr. Taft's tongue, but his half as much as his effort to keep the people in the light until the next presidential campaign and to crowd Theodore and the other boys off the stage.—Richmond Sentinel.

## News of the Years Ago

(From Newspaper Files, November 2, 1865.)

Bishop Johns and a large number of Virginia delegates, who had assembled in Richmond, left in a body last night for Augusta, Ga., to attend the Southern Episcopal Council, the first session to be held since 1861.

J. J. White and Franklin Stearns will represent Henrico County in the lower house of the Legislature. Joseph Waddell and George Baylor will be the representatives from Augusta County, and the County of Henry will be represented by George W. Booker.

The estimated value of property of all kinds in the city of Richmond at the time of taxation is between seven and eight million dollars.

One hundred and fifty negroes, men, women and children, left Lynchburg day before yesterday for Baltimore, whence they will sail for Liberia to join the Afro-American colony there.

The Woodstock Lyceum Association, which out of its membership furnished eight captains to the Confederate army, was revived last week. Before doing so the members had to get a special permit from the military authorities.

Thomas J. Morrison, cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Wytheville, was found dead in his bed at that place a few days ago.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in preaching Colonel Urie Dahlgren's funeral in Washington yesterday, took occasion to say the war, in almost every aspect, was beneficial to the country. Through his entire sermon, or address, Mr. Beecher was attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

The latest returns from the South Carolina election show that J. L. Orr beats General Wade Hampton for the governorship by a small majority. Governor Perry will go to the United States Senate.

There is much lawlessness in East Tennessee. William A. Wright, formerly of Richmond, now of Augusta, Ga., was in that region last week on his way to Georgia, when he was seized by two ruffians, who, after inquiring if he had been a Confederate soldier and receiving an affirmative reply, threatened to hang him unless he turned over to them some of the funds he had on his person. Mr. Wright argued with the two men until he could manage to ease his way; six-shooter out of his pocket. They tarried with him a little less than a minute and a half after looking down the barrel of the navy six.

## Queries and Answers

### New York Court.

Please give me the name and address of the judge of the Second District Court for the City of New York.

ANS.—MRS. L. J. LEVY, Gustave Hartman, L. A. Sutkin. The address is 264 Madison Street.

### Revenue Stamps.

Please tell me the law regarding stamps on express receipts. Is the express company not required to have the stamps on their receipts?

ANS.—We cannot "tell you the law" further than the statement that a tax on shippers is collected by means of these stamps. The express people must keep them on hand.

### Oklahoma.

Please tell me when Oklahoma became a State, and give me some information about its resources.

ANS.—Oklahoma was admitted to the Union November 16, 1907. It is one of the most fertile and productive of the States of the Union. It has a large population and is rapidly increasing. It has a large area of land under cultivation and is producing a large amount of food and other products. It has a large number of cities and towns and is rapidly becoming one of the most important States of the Union.

## Current Editorial Comment

### Protection by England

In her traditional role of friend and protectress of small nations, Britain has in the war thus far: Protected the Belgians in their struggle against the Germans, with the result that what is left of Belgium is now a German province. Protected Antwerp in holding out by sending some marines with the result that Antwerp was uselessly bombarded before capitulating. Offered to protect the Balkans by sending some marines to be saved by it on the Yser. Encouraged the Serbians to continued resistance by sending them a few naval guns, sailors and Sir Thomas Lipson and then protected them against the armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria by landing 12,000 men at Saloniki. Protected the Montenegrins to the extent of taking the censorship off the appeals for aid from their King by his son-in-law, the King of Italy. Is there any wonder that when Great Britain suggests to the Greeks and Rumanians that they too enter the war under her protection, they politely but firmly decline with thanks?—New York World.

### Socialism in France

Though to all intents and purposes the French Socialists have temporarily renounced their peace ideals, they are a powerful political force. Not so long ago the radical element was demanding that certain aristocrats be dropped from the position at the head of the army. There have been repeated inferences, moreover, that the French people are tired of the British method of running things and would prefer that the French look after their own ship. A general election is not wanted at this time, but the people of various political parties must be organized. Brand will have available for his Cabinet the most experienced leaders and diplomats in the country. He will be expected to effect an efficient reorganization.—Boston Globe.

### The Yaquis and Villa

The Yaquis seem to be more friendly to Villa than they have been in the past. The threat of their chieftain to destroy the Mexican Southern Pacific Railroad property, unless \$25,000 in gold is paid as a ransom, is the latest development. The Yaquis are in a position to make good their threat. Carranza, for the present, cannot control them. It is well known that Carranza's work against Villa, even to the degree of letting him use Texas as a military highway for his troops. In the meantime, we can only guess what will happen. Luckily, most Americans are out of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Their property is there. For all property destroyed, Mexico will, of course, have to pay in the last analysis.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Isn't It About Time to Shorten Sail?

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the St. Joseph News-Press.

## Reads The Times-Dispatch as Bombs Fall

Some of the horrors of the Zeppelin raids on England, as well as the manner in which the Times-Dispatch and other American newspapers supply information suppressed by the British censor, are described in a letter from Herbert J. Wray, 11 Swanston Road, East Dereham, Norfolk, England, to his brother, George E. Wray, of Chesterfield County, Va.

Mr. Wray writes: "We have just a score soldier-friends at or near the front to whom we write, send newspapers and occasional parcels. Some of the Wrays are in the thick of the fight. Herbert was in the naval battle off Heligoland, and has been around the Dardanelles for six months."

"I was reading last night in the Richmond Times-Dispatch which you sent me, some description of the Zeppelin raid on London. These accounts give damage was done—all of which came as news to me. Our papers are not allowed to publish particulars as to exact locations of damage done. We are just told there has been a raid, and about ten minutes before the work was done, other particulars we have to gather as best we can—from correspondents or travelers, or, as in this case, from the Richmond Times-Dispatch."

"The newspapers also said there was a raid over the eastern counties. This was very vague as to locality, but unfortunately we in Dereham had no need to inquire the exact location. "Commencing about 8:45 and lasting about half an hour, not one person in our town of 5,000 could feel perfectly safe—this on September 8. We had a full-blown Zeppelin circling round and round, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs. It was the most terrible time any of us ever experienced. Altogether, seventy to eighty bombs were dropped upon our town, people who live seven and eight miles away have told me their homes were shaken and the explosives were heard sixteen or eighteen miles away."

"About ten minutes before the first bomb dropped in the town, I was sitting in my armchair reading the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The bomb fell near my sister-in-law's house and did much damage. She was slightly injured among Zeppes; very close, his favor and certainly never wish to hear them this way again."

## WALL THAT RIVALS CHINA'S

Bats and owls slink beneath the darkened arches of the great walls of Mekinez. They hide by day in the holes age has gnawed in the crumbling masonry and gather at night with their fellows to hold carnival among the dilapidated palaces with their sagging roofs. Time loosens another stone—a rush of powdered rock and a flurry of wings as the birds circle away alone the silence of this once great interior city of Mesopotamia.

Some 6,000 inhabitants, hooded, bent figures with their leather faces crinkled and cracked by the sun, live in the city which once housed a hundred thousand souls. They too, like the bats, slink along the nearly deserted bazaars making their purchases. The hubbub of the modern market place is not heard, save their clatter of feet, their voices, their cries, their hunched up on a little monkey to wind their ways through the ruins to their hovels. This is the city the London Times recently reported as being visited by an earthquake.

But once Mekinez had many people and a great Emperor, the crazy Sultan, Mulid Ismail, a contemporary of Louis XIV. of France, who had a mania for masonry and made his subjects work and groan to satisfy his lust for structures of colossal inutility. Long before the traveler comes in sight of Mekinez he perceives in one of the three capes still standing forty feet high, which stretches away in two directions to disappear at the horizon. Pointed archways allow entrance. There are no guards, no sentinels, no soldiers to halt the caravan.

On across vacant fields, and a second wall as forbidding as the first is reached. The eye sees no end to this second mass of rock. A puff of wind fills the air with a cloud of white pulverized dust. The centuries are hammering at walls which rival the great wall of China and the Roman aqueducts in the Campagna.

A third wall, wide and high, beginning at the city gate, wanders away to the south. A huge gate, nicked and gnawed by the years, gives entrance to the forsaken city. One passes through gate after gate, through decaying palaces, long abandoned, hearing only the crunching of wasted rock beneath his feet. Mekinez is one of the three capes of the Moorish Sultan. The Sultan is forced to have a palace here. It stands to-day among vague heaps of ancient masonry, the abandoned palaces of rulers of the past. Custom allows none to dwell in the house of a dead ruler.

The Crazy Sultan. Mulid Ismail, the crazy Sultan, is remembered still in Mekinez. One of his wildest projects was the building of an elevated boulevard, 200 miles in length, along which he could ride from Mekinez to Morocco City, safe from the attack of robbers. The walls also were for protection against such bands of rovers. This Sultan built three miles of stables for his 12,000 horses. The endless stables of arches where his chargers were lodged still stand. He was a great horseman. It is related that he was able, in one graceful movement, to swing himself upon his horse, draw sword and cut off the head of the slave who held his stirrup. He held that to die by the imperial hand gave immediate entry into paradise. Friday was the day chosen on which to dispense this favor. During his eighty-one years he sniped off the heads of 20,000 of his